

VOORE, H.; KORV, M.; KUDRYAVTSEV, I.B.; RIKKEN, V.; STEPANOVA, G.G.;
TOMSON, T.; TOMSON, R.; FAYNGOL'D, S.I.; BLOMBERG, M., red.

[Synthetic detergents from shale oil] Sinteticheskie moiushchie veshchestva iz slantsevoi smoly. [By] Kh.IU.Voore i dr.
Tallin, Estgosizdat, 1964. 257 p. (MIHA 17:5)

l. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Keemia Instituut.

F-74 ACCD S.I.

July 4839

ANALYST: A CATALYTIC TREATMENT OF CRUDE OIL. K. V. A. T.

FOURTEEN BULLETS AND FORMS. (Sov. Acad. Nauk RAZISK BULL. Acad. Sci. /

Soviet. Acad. Nauk RAZISK BULL. Acad. Sci. /)

Vol. 8, No. 1, 1959, p. 14 (N 57-58). ASTC: In Ref. Kh. Khim., (Ref.)

J. Chem., Moscow, 1957, 14, 4867. Light shale oil from thermal retorts

was kept at 100-200°C. in the presence of zinc chloride for different periods.

On the basis of these experiments, a scheme is proposed for the polymerization

of light oil in two stages. In the first stage the gasoline is separated

and the halogen and oxygen compounds are eliminated. The residue is

distilled off from the product and the residue subjected to a second stage of

polymerization and then fractionated into commercial products.

Gasoline, cylinder and aviation kerosene, and diesel fuel have been

conformed with the Soviet standards.

FAYNGOL'TS, S.I.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31848

Author : Fayngol'ts S.I., Korv M. Yu.

Title : Vapor-Phase Purification of Shale Gasoline

Orig Pub: Sb.: Goryuchkiye slantsy. Khimiya i tekhnologiya,
No 2, Tallin, Est. gos. izd-vo, 1956, 155-167

Abstract: As a result of purification of crude dephenolated shale gasoline in the presence of catalysts: shale ash; dolomite, previously heated at 600 and 900°; H_3PO_4 , deposited on pumice; iron ore, from deposits in the Estonian SSR and the Leningrad Oblast', reduced at a temperature of 400, 450 and 500°, in a current of hydrogen or city gas; a stable gasoline

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31848

has been obtained which has a higher octane rating than initial gasoline. However, a decrease in the S content, to 0.1%, results in a decrease of the yield of gasoline by 6-7%. The most beneficial results are obtained, by vapor-phase purification, on using ZnCl₂ as catalyst, which produces 6.4% of a diesel fraction and 5.2% of a residue boiling above 300°, which serves as a raw material for the production of lubricating oils. Changes in the groupwise composition, as a result of vapor-phase purification, are slight: neutral oxygen-containing compounds are practically completely removed, and the olefins are removed in part. As concerns economic indices the process

Card 2/3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31848

has no advantages over the sulfuric acid pro-
cess, since it results in no substantial yield
of lubricating oils.

Card 3/3

ESTONIA/Chemical Technology " Processing of Solid Fuels
(Naturally Deposited)

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 55108
Author : Fayngol'd, S.I., Mil'k, A.A.
Inst : Academy of Estonia
Title : Effect of the Relative Content of Organic Matter upon
Semi-Coking of Shale (Counter-Current Gas Process).
Orig Pub : Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. tekhn.; fiz. matem. N., 1956, 5,
No 1, 55-68

Abstract : A study was made concerning the effect of mineral matter
content upon the semi-coking process from the standpoint
of the smoke gases obtained from the combustion of semi-
coke. An increased content of organic matter leads to a
decrease in the yield of tar and gas, whereupon the

Card 1/2

ESTCNA/Chemical Technology - Processing of Solid Fuels
(Naturally Deposited)

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 55108

amount of olefin hydrocarbons in the tar is decreased,
but the amount of paraffin, naphthenic and aromatic
hydrocarbons is increased.

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23-3-4/8

SUBJECT: USSR/Fuel, Shale Pitch

AUTHORS: Fayngold, S.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Vallas, K.R.

TITLE: Some Data on Cracking Generator Pitch with Zinc Chloride (Nekotoryye dannyye o krekinge generatornoj smoly s khloristym tsinkom)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Estonskoy SSR, Seriya Tekhnicheskikh i Fiziko-Matematicheskikh Nauk, 1957, #3, pp 245-252 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: During the current 5-Year Plan, it is planned to increase the output of generator gas obtained from oil shale, which will also result in increased generator pitch output. Generator pitch has not as yet been used rationally and served mostly as fuel mazut.

Catalyzers and operational methods used for oil cracking cannot be applied for cracking of shale pitch. It is expedient to carry out the latter with such catalysts which further hydrogen re-distribution and at the same time remove oxygen compounds without formation of water. Zinc chloride can serve as such a catalyst. Therefore, the cracking process of shale pitch

Card 1/3

23-3-4/8

TITLE: Some Data on Cracking Generator Pitch with Zinc Chloride (Nekotoryye dannyye o krekinge generatornoj smoly s khloristym tsinkom)

with zinc chloride as a catalyst was studied in detail.

The following conclusions were drawn from this investigation:

1. $ZnCl_2$ can be applied for production of light motor fuel out of shale pitch;

2. Cracking of shale pitch with $ZnCl_2$ begins at temperatures 230 to $250^{\circ}C$ and proceeds intensively at temperatures above 400 to $425^{\circ}C$;

3. More than 30 % of gasoline is obtained from the fraction of generator pitch which boils away at temperatures below 325° ; the quality of this gasoline exceeds that of shale gasoline purified with sulfuric acid;

4. Formation of water is not observed when cracking with zinc chloride. Re-distribution of hydrogen and aromatization of the products occurs.

The article contains 2 graphs and 6 tables. There are 18 references, 15 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

23-3-4/8

TITLE: Some Data on Cracking Generator Pitch with Zinc Chloride
(Nekotoryye dannyye o krekinge generatornoj smoly s khloristym
tsinkom)

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Chemistry of the Estonian Academy of Sciences

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: On 20 February 1957

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

SOV/23-58-3-5/11

AUTHORS: Fayngol'd, S.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Stoler, I.G.,
Shurak, R.D.

TITLE: On the Consumption of Zinc Chloride at the Catalytic Treatment of Oil Shale Tar ((O Raskhode khloristogo tsinka pri kataliticheskoy pererabotke slantsevoy smoly)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 3, pp 203 - 219 (USSR) (Seriya tekhnicheskikh i fiziko-matematicheskikh zary)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with test results on the influence of the quantity of zinc chloride used as the basic catalyst in the catalytic treatment of oil shale tar by the method of the Chemical Institute of the AS Estonian SSR. Since 10% of zinc chloride was used in the raw material in former tests, the possibility of diminishing this amount is considered. The raw material consisted of a mixture of industrial tar fractions from tunnel-oven light oil and oven benzine. The raw material was heated, together with the catalyst, at 100° C up to a drop of the bromine number to 60 - 62, followed by a separation of the formed complex from the catalyst and a distillation of the catalyst into benzine, a fraction of Diesel fuel, a fraction of sewing oil and a residue of vacuum distillation. An increase of the concentration of zinc

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SOV-23-58-3-5/11

On the Consumption of Zinc Chloride at the Catalytic Treatment of Oil
Shale Tar

chloride resulted in a shortening of the process, and in an improvement in the quality of the refined products. An increase of the catalyst concentration to 15 to 20% permits the catalyst to be used four times, resulting in a 3.75 to 4% decrease in the total consumption of the catalyst. The most economical way of carrying out the process of zinc-chloride refining, is the use of a 10 to 15% catalyst, and its repeated use with an addition of 2% of fresh catalyst before every subsequent cycle. The quality of the obtained products is satisfactory. The consumption of the zinc chloride, before its regeneration, is reduced by up to 3%. The exhausted catalyst is extracted in the form of an aqueous solution of zinc chloride amounting to 55% of the original

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On the Consumption of Zinc Chloride at the Catalytic Treatment of Oil
Shale Tar SOV/23-58-3-5/11

amount. The total consumption of zinc chloride amounts to 1 to 1.5% of the raw material. There are 13 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN Estonskoy SSR (The Chemistry Institute of the AS Estonian SSR). Proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva mestnoy i slantse-khimicheskoy promyshlennosti Estonskoy SSR (The Planning and Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of the Local Oil-Shale Chemical Industry of the Estonian SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 3, 1957

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration

1. Tars--Catalysis
2. Zinc chloride--Catalytic properties
3. Petroleum--Production
4. Zinc chloride--Consumption

Card 3/3

FAYNGOL'D, S.I.; TOMSON, R.M.

Alkyl aryl sulfonates from normal olefinic hydrocarbons of
shale oil. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.7:25-30 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:9)
(Sulfonic acids) (Olefins) (Shale oils)

VOORE, Kh. [Voor, H.]; FAYNGOL'D, S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Reactivity of octylbenzene. Eesti tead akad tehn fuus 11
no.3:212 '62.

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of
Chemistry.

FAYNGOL'D, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KORV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOMSON, T.V.

Sulfonation of alkyl aromatic hydrocarbons. Masl.-zhir.prom. 29
no.9:23-26 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut khimii AN Estonskoy SSR.

FAYNGOL'D, S.I.; VOORE, Kh.Yu.

Alkylation of aromatic hydrocarbons with higher alkenes.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2527-2533 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

FAINGOL'D, S. M.

Spravochnik tokaria i frezerovshchika. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry
Ukrainy, 1950. 216 p. diagrs., tables.

Turner's and Miller's handbook.

DLC: TT207.F3

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1953

FAYNGOL'D, Ya. I.

SAPPI, I.V.; FAYNGOL'D, Ya.I.; CHEREBENKO, N.S.; BULAVSKAYA, M.N.

Principles and methods in the treatment of bacillary dysentery.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i imun. 28 no.4:118-125 ap '57. (MLN 10:10)

1. Iz Lvovskogo okruzhnogo voysennogo gospitalya.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, ther.
principles & methods)

~~PAYNGOL'D, Z.M.~~

Device for checking face and radial beats in pinions. Izm.tekh.
no.3:76-78 My-Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Gearing--Measurement)

ACCESSION NR: AR4015642

S/0081/63/000/022/0361/0361

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 22K24

AUTHOR: Tseytlin, Kh. L.; Strunkin, V. A.; Fayngol'ts, L. L.; Sorokin, Yu. I.; Babitskaya, S. M.; Zal'tzman, T. D.

TITLE: Chemical stability of titanium in some corrosive media

CITED SOURCE: Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i. in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ta po khimii pri Gosplane SSSR, no. 3, 1963, 30-32

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, titanium chemical stability, corrosion, corrosion resistance, titanium corrosion, halogen, halogen corrosion, chlorination, bromination

TRANSLATION: Experimental data are given on the rate of Ti corrosion in the presence of free halogens and in the halo acids and sulfuric acid containing free halogen. Areas of application of Ti in the chemical industry are pointed out. Ti is recommended as a construction material for equipment designed for chlorination in an HCl medium at concentrations up to 20% and temperatures up to 60C, in the presence of less than 3 g free Cl₂ per liter HCl. Ti tips are used on

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ACCESSION NR: AR4015642

thermocouple casings for the chlorination of organic compounds in 18% HCl at 60-65C, and in the dehydration of maleic acid. Ti-equipment is recommended for the bromination of organic compounds in a water medium at 0-3C (pH~1) and a rapid course of reaction. Free halogens, Na nitrite, and some other additives decrease Ti corrosion in the hydrogen halides and sulfuric acid. The protective effect of halogens decreases sharply with a temperature increase to 60-90C, and with increased concentration and prolonged action of the corrosive medium. 29 references. N. Lukashina

DATE ACQ: 07Jan64

SUB CODE: CH, ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

DAVANKOV, A.B.; VITOL, O.A.; FAYNGOR, B.A.

Chemical transformations of granular copolymers of vinyltoluene with divinylbenzene and other "cross-linking" agents. Part 1: Chloromethylation of vinyltoluene and divinylbenzene copolymers. Vysokom.socd. 3 no.10:1566-1571 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Benzene) (Toluene)

U S S R .

Tosylation of hydroxyethylcellulose and mixed ethers containing hydroxyethyl groups. S. N. Ushakov, O. M. Klimova, and E. I. Palagor. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 27, 61-64(1954)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 49, 1581d.
H.L.H.

Favorable E1.

Toxylated hydroxyethylcelluloses and mixed ethers containing the hydroxyethyl groups. In a previous paper¹ the author described the preparation of hydroxyethyl cellulose and its etherification by means of tosylation and reaction with a primary hydroxyl group by iodine or Cl₂. In U.S. Pat. No. 3,117,474, Murray and Purves, U.A. 15, 004², the etherification of hydroxyethyl ethers of cellulose with degree of substitution below 1, the ethylene oxide adduct fraction of the primary HO group of the cellulose and others of this type with 0.26 and 1.13 degrees of etherification were subjected to further etherification with a large excess of Et₂OCHClBr in 18% aq. NaOH 1 hr. at 72°. The product had a total degree of etherification of 1.18 and 1.55, the former was sol. in MeOH, AcOH, pyridine, CH_2Cl_2 , EtOH, insol. in H₂O, EtOAc, MeCO, Pr_2O and BrCH₂CH₂H₅, the latter mixed ether was sol. in 4.5% NaOH, H₂O, pyridine, MeOH, MeCO, insol. in hot H₂O, 1 part H₂O, pyridine, MeOH, MeCO, insol. in the mixture of Et₂OAc. These ethers contain few free hydroxyethyl or EtOAc. These ethers contain few free hydroxyethyl groups and their properties are largely determined by the nature of the 2nd ether radicals that are introduced. All the above products were then toxylated after heating a week at over a 7-day period. Hydroxyethyl cellulose gave about 0.05 over 2.04-2.05 degree of toxylation. Generally, it was found with 2.04-2.05 degree of toxylation that the percentage increase of hydroxyethyl group content of the etherified cellulose groups decreased. The alkylated hydroxyethyl cellulose had a toxylation only 0.027-0.06 toxyl groups per cellulose unit. The removal of the toxylated product from the NaOH solution was done at 110-120°, followed by the use of a Soxhlet apparatus and regularities cited in the introduction. The following table

PAYNIN, A. I., inzhener

Warehouses and storage facilities for materials used by mobile
asphalt concrete plants. Avt.dor.17 no.3:16-18 N-D'54.
(Asphalt concrete) (MLRA 8:10)

FAYNIN, A.I., inzhener

What an asphalt concrete plant should be like. Mekh.stroi.12
no.11:19-22 N°55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Asphalt concrete)

~~PAYMIN, A.I., insheimer,~~

Inventory concrete plants for building cement-concrete roads. Mekh.
stroi. 14 no.2:18-21 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Mixing machinery) (Concrete plants)

FAYNITSKIY, V. M.

"Study of Electrical Phenomena in Insulation by Taking Oscillographs of Current Losses," (Issledovaniye elektricheskikh yavleniy v izolyatsii ostsillografirovaniyem toka poter'), Elektrichestvo, No 7, 1950.

LPI (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)
Dissertation for Candidate Degree

FAYNITSKIY, V. M.

USSR/Electricity - Insulation
Oscillographs

Apr 52

"Oscillographing Currents in Insulation," V. M.
Faynitskiy, Engr, Sci Res Inst of Direct Current

PA 228T60
"Elektrichesstvo" No 4, pp 76-79

Discusses the relationship between the form of the current curve in insulation and the phenomena occurring in it (movement of free ions in the layers of a liquid dielec, redistribution of space and surface charges in a solid dielec, etc.). Particular

228T60

attention was given to the problem of eliminating interference and to the selection of the proper circuit and equipment. Submitted 12 Dec 51.

228T60

FAYNITSKIY, V. M.

FAYNITSKIY, V. M.

The following is among dissertations of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinin:

"Influence of Brief Overvoltages on the Wear of the Insulation of Oil-Paper Condensers." 11 May 1953. A system and apparatus were developed for measuring ionization potential, the aging mechanism of condensers in use was examined, and the influence of different factors on the aging of condenser insulation was investigated.

SO: M-1048, 28 Mar 56

ГРУППАРИЙ, В.М.

melted

3

15. Wax formation in the insulation of paper-oil condensers. V. T. Renna, V. M. Fainikashvili, and D. N. Vandavaishvili. Kibernetika, 1953 (13), 65-8.—Examination of condensers withdrawn after 1-8 years service. Working stress was 12.5-15 kV/mm, oil breakdown strength was 20 kV/mm for new oil and 8 for some used oils. Check on ruptured condensers indicates that wax formation was max where oil layer thinnest, rupture point is not necessarily linked with site of max wax. Loss in condenser p.f. is largely due to wax formation.

V. H.

FAYNITSKIY, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Development of synthetic liquid dielectrics. Elektrichestvo no.2:
88-89 P '54.
(MLR 7:2)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

FAYNICKY, V. M.

621.319.4 : 621.315 614.6

5086. Choice of the thickness of the dielectric in paper capacitors used in h.v. engineering. G. S KUCHINSKII, V. T. RENNI AND V. M. FAINICKI
Elektrichesva, 1954, No. 6, p. 4. In Russian

Industrial paper capacitors rated for 1000 V and more consist of standardized sections for 1000 V, where the breakdown strength is 12.5 kV/mm. The average thickness of the dielectric in these sections is 80 μ and it consists of 7-8 layers of paper. For short voltage pulses the dielectric safety factor is 10, but despite this high value, breakdowns of capacitors are not infrequent. The explanation of this phenomenon is that the threshold of ionization in new capacitors = 3 x rated voltage, but after a certain service period with voltage surges exceeding this initial value of the ionization threshold, the threshold falls to 40-45%

below rated voltage. It is shown that the reduction of the average thickness of the dielectric in the section to 50 μ results in an increase of the ionization threshold and thereby of the service life of the capacitors.

B. P. KRAUS

FAYNITSKIY, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Development of vinyl dielectrics. Elektrichestvo no.4:84-85 Ap '55.
(Vinyl polymers) (Dielectrics)
(MIRA 8:7)

FAYNITSKIY, V. M.

Subject : USSR/Electricity

AID P - 2022

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 26/31

Author : Faynitskiy, V. M., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

Title : Use of capacitors in series compensation (Review of foreign periodicals)

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 4, 85-86, Ap 1955

Abstract : The author briefly describes the Swedish installation of series capacitors used in the 300 mile, 380-kv transmission line from Midskog to Hallsberg. Four references (1952-1954), 3 Russian.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

FAYNITSKIY, V.M.

AUTHOR: Gertsin, A.K., Engineer, and Faynitskiy, V.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences. 104-2-15/38

TITLE: The operation of capacitors on 220 kV series compensation installations. (Ekspluatatsiya kondensatorov na ustanov-kakh prodol'noy kondensatsii 220 kV)

PERIODICAL: "Elektricheskie Stantsii" (Power Stations), 1957, Vol. 28, No.2, pp. 60 - 66 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Two series compensation installations are working on the Svir-Leningrad 220 kV transmission lines; they have a total reactive output of 22.2 MVAR with possibility of extension to 33.6 MVAR. These installations have provided useful experience of the operation of series capacitor installations. The article gives the results of the first period of operation.

The capacitors are of the oil-filled paper insulated type in 50 KVAR units. Capacitors type KTM-1-50, each of 1 kV were delivered in two lots, both are typical of power factor correction construction but the first uses 80 μ paper corresponding to a working stress of 12.5 kV/mm and the other 96 μ paper corresponding to 10.4 kV/mm. Capacitors type KTM-1-50 were specially developed for this installation. Capacitors type KTM-0.6-50 are for a rated voltage of 600 V the dielectric thickness is 50 μ and they are of improved ionisation characteristics. They are hermetically sealed and excess oil pressure of 0.3 atmospheres is

Card 1/3

The operation of capacitors on 220 kV series compensation installations. (Cont.) 104-2-15/38

maintained in them, each capacitor being provided with a pressure gauge. Expansion of the oil is taken up by elastic deformation of the case.

The two installations are installed at the junction of two circuits of the Svir-Leningrad line. In the installation on line L-201 the capacitor platform is suspended from a steel framework by insulator strings. In that on line L-202 the platform is mounted on post insulators. The construction of each type is described and illustrated with photographs.

Notes are given on the operating conditions, including normal operation, overvoltages due to short circuits and shunting of the installation. The tests that were carried out on the capacitors before installation are described as well as measurements carried out during operation.

A summary of two years operating results is described and tabulated. Thirty capacitors became disconnected at the terminals and there were additional defects of the same kind in the second lot of capacitors KMM -1-50 which caused the rejection of 31 capacitors. The only two cases of breakdown of this delivery were also due to defective assembly and design.

Card 2/3 The oil leaked out of one and sections of the other were damaged

The operation of capacitors on 220 kV series compensation installations. (Cont.)

104-2-15/38

in welding at the works. However, now that these defects have been overcome the capacitors are quite reliable and those on the Kuibyshev-Moscow line have worked without failure. Capacitors of the first delivery with the higher stress operated without breakdown. It is concluded that considerable simplifications are possible in future installations. It is not necessary to provide very easy access to each capacitor to facilitate replacement and the capacitors can be arranged in blocks or rows. The use of post insulators to insulate the platform was much more satisfactory than the use of suspension insulators. There is no need to provide special workshops for the repair of capacitors, neither is it necessary to carry out frequent maintenance testing of capacitors, the capacitance may be measured after six months and then again after two or three years. The installations are so simple to operate that there is no need to build them near to large sub-stations or to install special accommodation for a large operating staff. The installation may be located anywhere on the line and with only elementary provision for supervision.

There are 9 figures and 2 tables.

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

S/194/62/000/006/026/232
D295/D308

9.2140

AUTHORS: Faynitskiy, V.M., and Zozulya, V.I.

TITLE: A bimetallic thermal device as a universal starting unit of automatic equipment for controlling a capacitor battery

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-2-15 v (Tr. Kiyevsk. politekhn in-ta, Sb. statey elekrotekhn. fak., Kiyev, 1961, 246-255)

TEXT: The design of a bimetallic thermal device is considered with a view to its use in various versions of control circuits. Measurement circuits including the device are analyzed, where the controlled quantity is respectively the voltage, total current, reactive current, voltage with current correction, voltage with time-of-the-day correction, and current with voltage cut-off. It is pointed out that the automatic system developed for the control of the reactive power of capacitor batteries, using the bimetal device as the starting unit, is of general application and meets the spe-
Card 1/2

A bimetallic thermal device as a ...

S/194/62/000/006/026/232
D295/D308

cifications for control equipment of capacitor-battery power in
power systems. 7 figures and 7 references. [Abstractor's note:
Complete translation.]

KC

Card 2/2

L 17300-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002762

S/0143/63/000/005/0030/0037

45

AUTHOR: Faynitskiy, V. M. (Docent); Shcherbina, Yu. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Selecting control system and settings of the starting unit of an automatically adjustable bank of capacitors

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 5, 1963, 30-37

TOPIC TAGS: capacitor bank, automatic control, power system capacitor, power factor correcting capacitor

ABSTRACT: A "universal" automatic system for controlling the adjustable power-factor correcting capacitor bank was developed in the Kiev Polytechnic Institute. Depending on the connections of its starting unit (a thermal bimetal-driven device), the system can be made sensitive to voltage, voltage corrected by the time of day, voltage plus current, reactive current, total current, and voltage-limited current. The article offers a detailed theoretical examination of

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L 17300-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002762

operating conditions, power-system parameters, types of automatic-adjustment systems, and starting-unit settings that would ensure minimum loss in transmission and distribution of reactive power. Conclusions: (1) Voltage-type control is applicable in many cases and can be improved by time-of-day or load-current correction; (2) Current-type control is applicable for nearby load areas; it can be improved by introducing a voltage-limit feature. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina politekhnicheskiy institut, Kafedra elektricheskikh setey i sistem (Kiev Polytechnic Institute, Division of Electric Networks and Systems)

SUBMITTED: 04Oct61

DATE ACQ: 24Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

FAYNLEYB, A.

Algebraic dependence of functions defined on S-spaces. Mauch.
trudy TashGU no.228:92-300 '63. (MIRA 18:7)

FAYNLEYB, A.S.

Summation of the values of multiplicative functions defined on
a normalized somigroup. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat. nauk 9
no.6:49-55 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
Submitted May 23, 1965.

FAYNLEYB, B. N., Cand Tech Sci -- "Study of the system of
fuel supply for ~~Moto~~tractor Diesels ^{with dosage of} by measuring out the
fuel by means of a hydraulically controlled valve." Len,
1961. (Min of Agri RSFSR. Lenin Agri Inst) (KL, 8-61, 250)

- 322 -

FAYNLEYB, E.N.

Reducing the roughness of the combustion process by applying the
stage laws of fuel feed. Avt.prom. no.9:17-20 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. TSeentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy
institut toplivnoy apparatury avtotraktornykh i statsionarnykh
dvigateley.

(Automobiles--Fuel systems)

FAYNLEYB, B.N.; KLOCHEV, L.A.

Strain gauge pickup for measuring pressures in fuel forcing
conduits of diesel engines. Izm.tekh. no.11:19-20 N '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

FAYNLEYB, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KLOCHEV, L.A.

Experimental determination of the characteristic of fuel
injection. Avt. prom. 29 no.8:7-9 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskii
institut toplivnoy apparatury avtomobilej i statsionarnykh
dvigateley.

FAYNLEY B., B.N.; GOLUBKOV, I.G.; KOCHEV, L.A.; BALAKIN, V.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; TUKHSHNAYD, A.M., inzh.
red.

[Methods for testing and investigating the fuel systems
of motor-vehicle and tractor diesel engines] Metody is-
pytanii i issledovani i toplivnoi apparatury avtotraktor-
nykh dizelei. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 174 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

L 00898-67 EWT(m)/T ME

ACC NR: AP6014351 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/65/000/012/0006/0009

AUTHOR: Faynleyb, B. N.; Klochev, L. A.

55
B

ORG: TsNITA

TITLE: Requirements for frequency characteristics of electronic measuring equipment used for studying the fuel supply process in high-speed diesels

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 12, 1965, 6-9

TOPIC TAGS: frequency characteristic, oscillograph, engine fuel system, diesel engine, engine fuel pump

ABSTRACT: Consideration is given to the requirements for frequency characteristics of amplifiers and oscillographs used for studying the fuel supply process in diesel engines. Harmonic analysis is used as a basis for determining the necessary frequency spectrum with respect to the rise time of a given cyclic process. It is shown that a reduction in the duration of the fuel supply process increases the requirements for the frequency spectrum at the same rpm for the pump shaft. A frequency spectrum of 3.5-19 kc is necessary for describing the fuel supply process in high-speed tractor diesels, with a maximum pump shaft rpm of 700-2000 to give a distortion of less than 2% in amplitude and rise time readings due to the short duration and steep rise time of these processes. A piezoelectric quartz pickup, electrometric amplifier and electronic os-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.43.038.681.2

ACC NR: AP6014351

oscillograph comprise the best set of equipment for accurate reproduction of fuel supply processes. The working frequency range for a circuit of this type is 7-10 kc which coincides satisfactorily with the required frequency spectrum. Strain gage amplifiers used for studying fuel supply processes should have a carrier frequency above 35 kc. They should also be equipped with filters for operation with electronic oscilloscopes. When loop oscilloscopes are used for recording, distortions may be observed in the representation of the steep fronts of the fuel supply processes even with high-frequency loops (1500-3000 kc). Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09, 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006

aw m

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520015-1

FAYNLEYB'S.

LEVINTANUS, Yu.; FAYNLEYB, S.

Work of the bureau of goods analysis, Sov. torg. no.7:49-52 J1 '57.
(Quality control) (MLRA 10:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520015-1"

NUGMANOV, S.N.; FAYNSHMIDT, A.B.

Malignant tumors in persons of different age groups and sex.
Zdrav. Kazakh. 23 no.2:12-15'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo instituta onkologii i radiologii.
(KAZAKHSTAN—CANCER)

DUNDUR, V.F.; FAYNSHMIDT, A.B.; KAZIKIN, B.K.

Geographical characteristics of the distribution of malignant tumors in Kazakhstan. Zdrav. Kazakh. 23 no.2'23-27'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo instituta onkologii i radiologii.
(KAZAKHSTAN—CANCER)

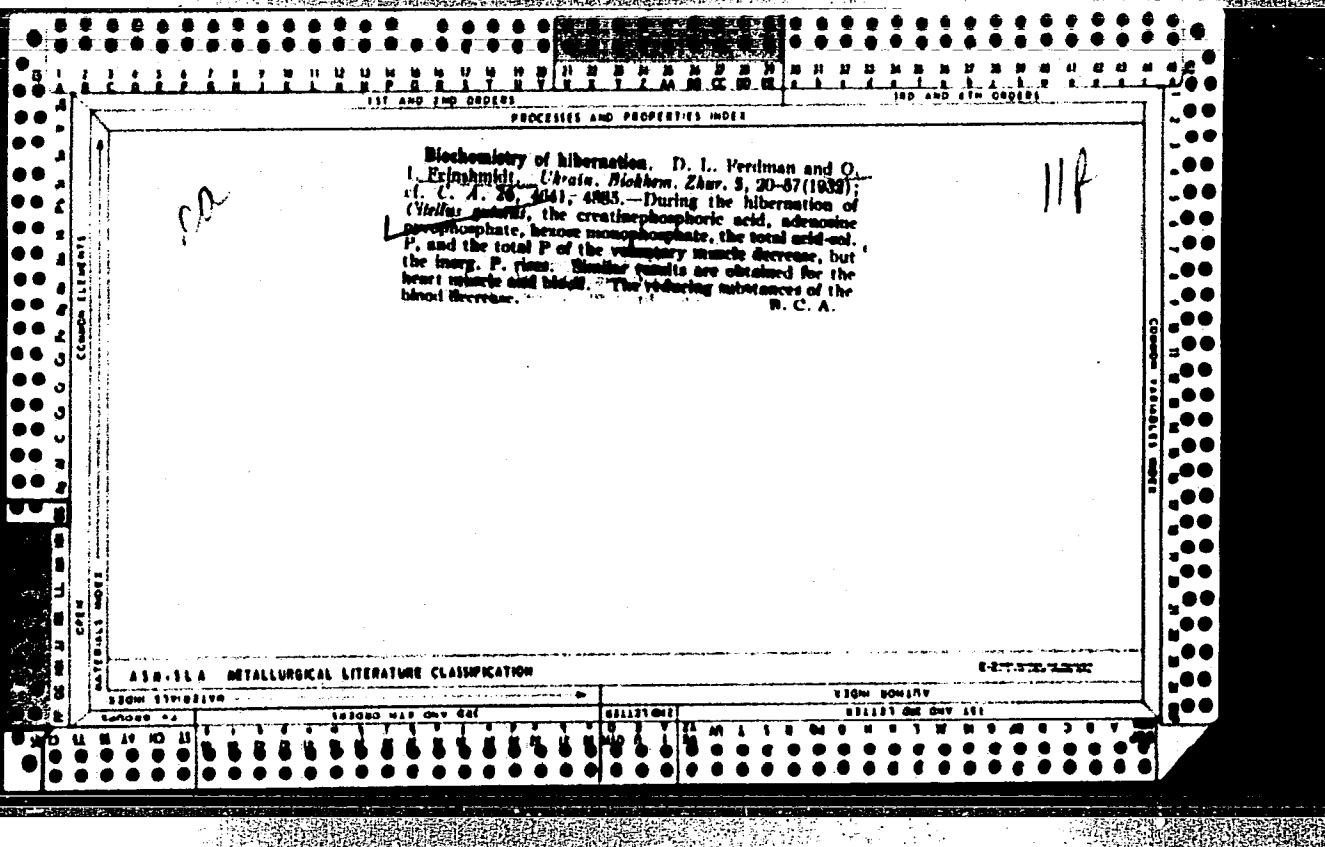
KREYNDLIN, A.N., inzh.; FAYNSHMDT, A.S., inzh.

Analysis of planned designs of enterprises for the production
of agloporite. Sbor.trud.VNIINSM no.6:201-214 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Industroyprojekt Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organi-
zatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stu
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Industrial plants)
(Aggregates (Building materials))



*ca**11f*

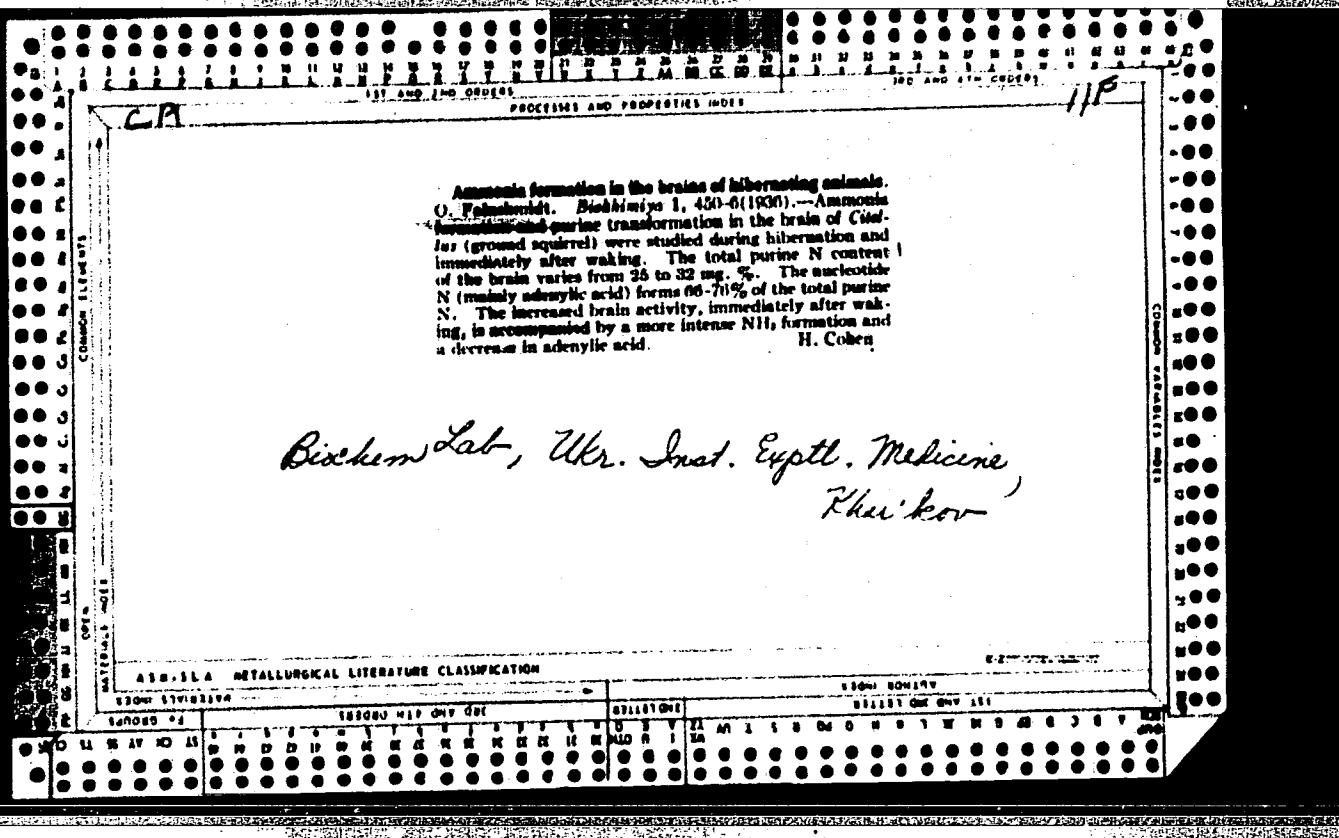
Transformation of adenosinetriphosphoric acid in muscle. D. I. Perelman and O. I. Fainshmidt. *Md. exp.* (Ukraine) 1035, No. 12, 49-52; cf. C. A. 30, 3049.
Frogs were fatigued by jumping. Nonfatigued muscle either lacked or had only traces of pyrophosphate which was always present in fatigued muscle. During restitution pyrophosphate disappeared while adenosinetriphosphoric acid reappeared. During exercise creatinephosphoric acid disappeared while more orthophosphoric acid was found; the reverse occurred during restitution. The NHC content of fatigued muscle was insignificantly higher than that of normal muscle and showed no marked changes during restitution. The NHC content of muscle autolyzed in a 2% NaClO₄ soln. was lower in fatigued than in normal animals, returning to normal during recovery. This suggested that during exercise nucleotides were deaminated. Since no changes in NHC content were observed during recovery the muscle must possess some source of NHC formation for the reamination of nucleotides. This is in disagreement with Emilien's view (cf. C. A. 25, 3840) of the reversibility of NHC formation from nucleotides and supports the view of Parmas (cf. C. A. 25, 945).

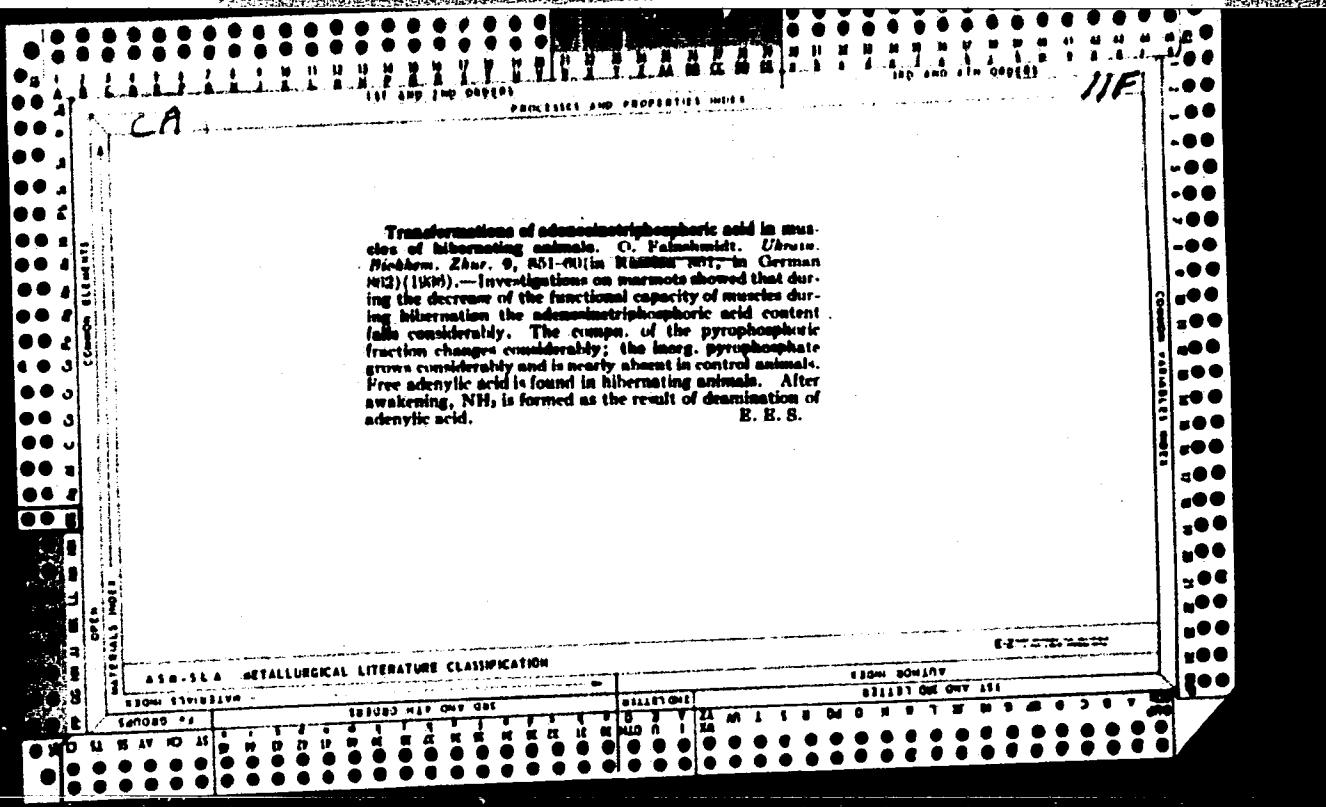
S. A. Corson

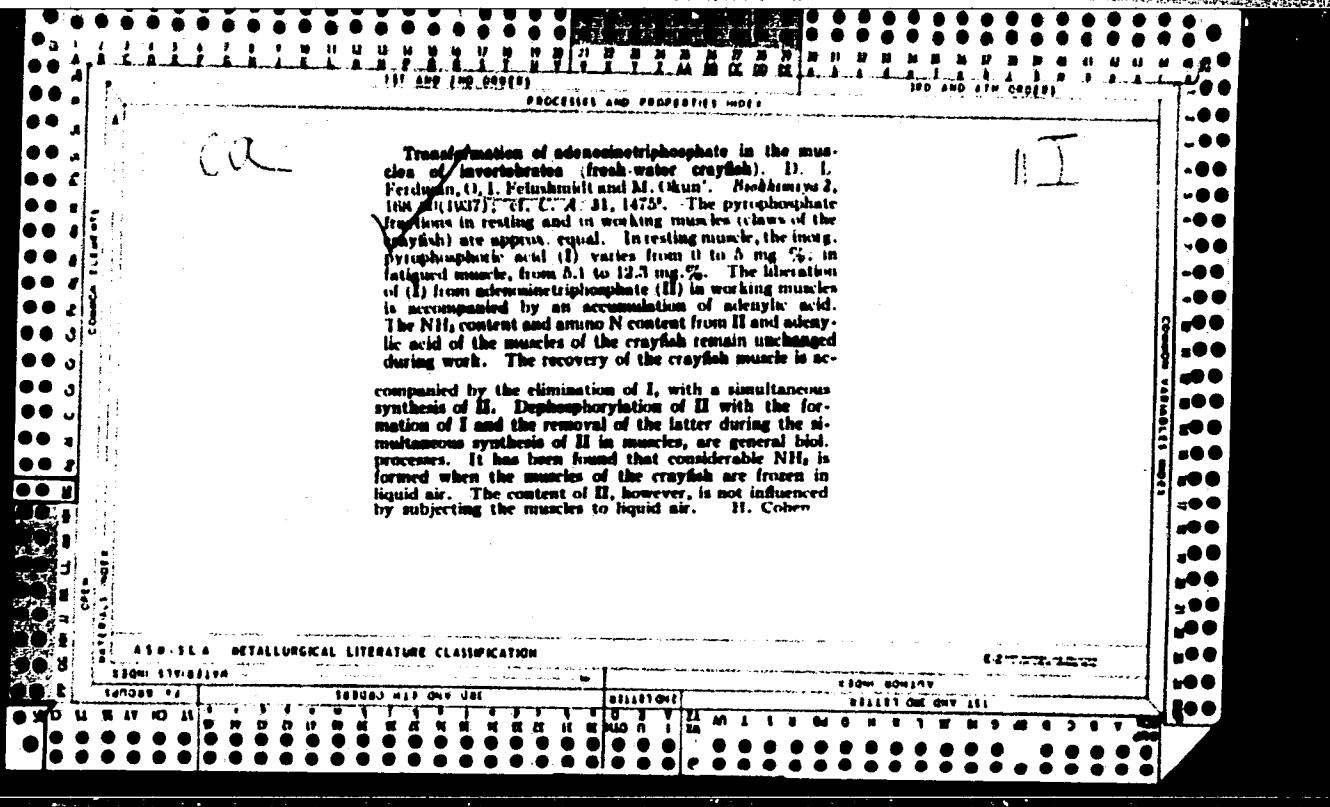
ASH-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FEINSCHMIDT, O.

Transformations of adenosinetriphosphate in muscles. D.L. FERDMAN,
AND O. FEINSCHMIDT, vol.1, no.2, p. 183, 1936. (BIOCHEM. LAB. OF THE LABOR RESEARCH
INST. KARKHOV)
Biokhimiya

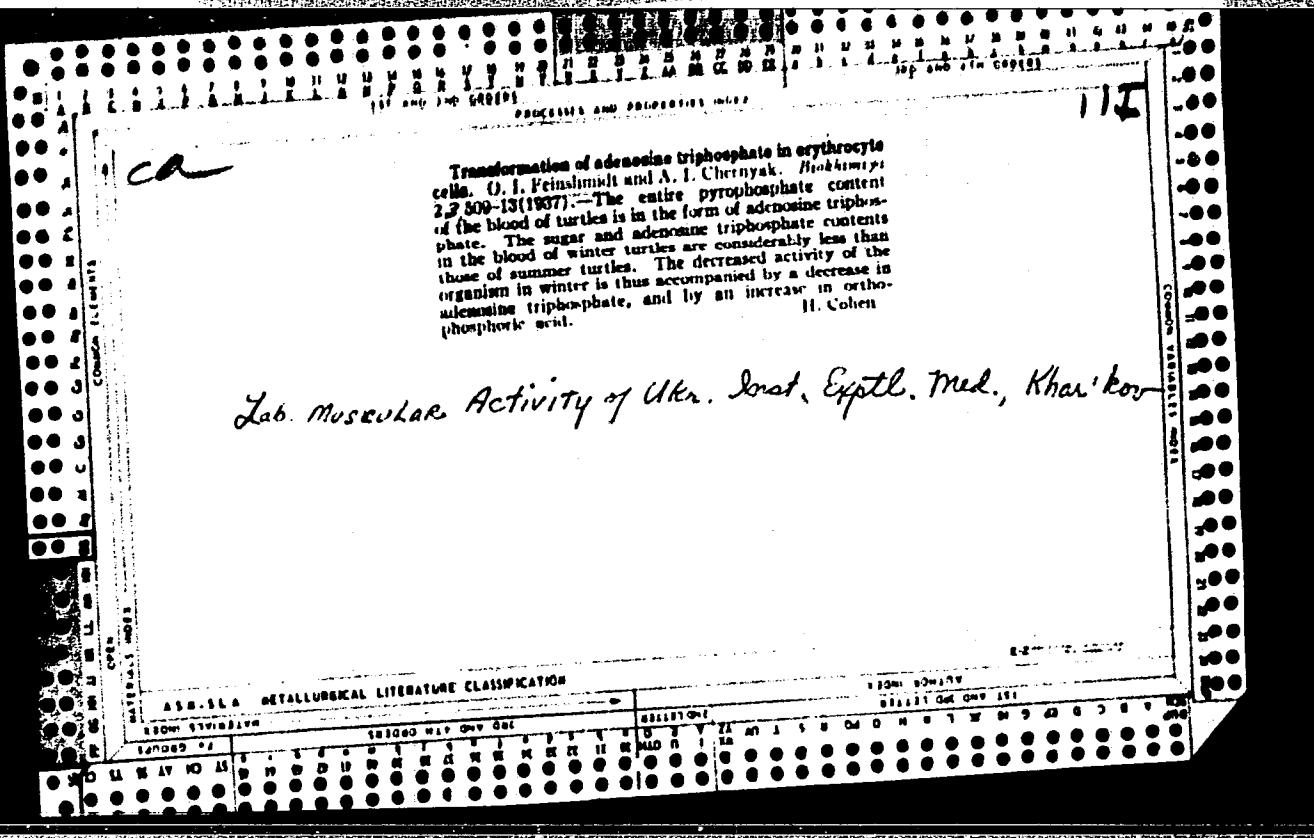


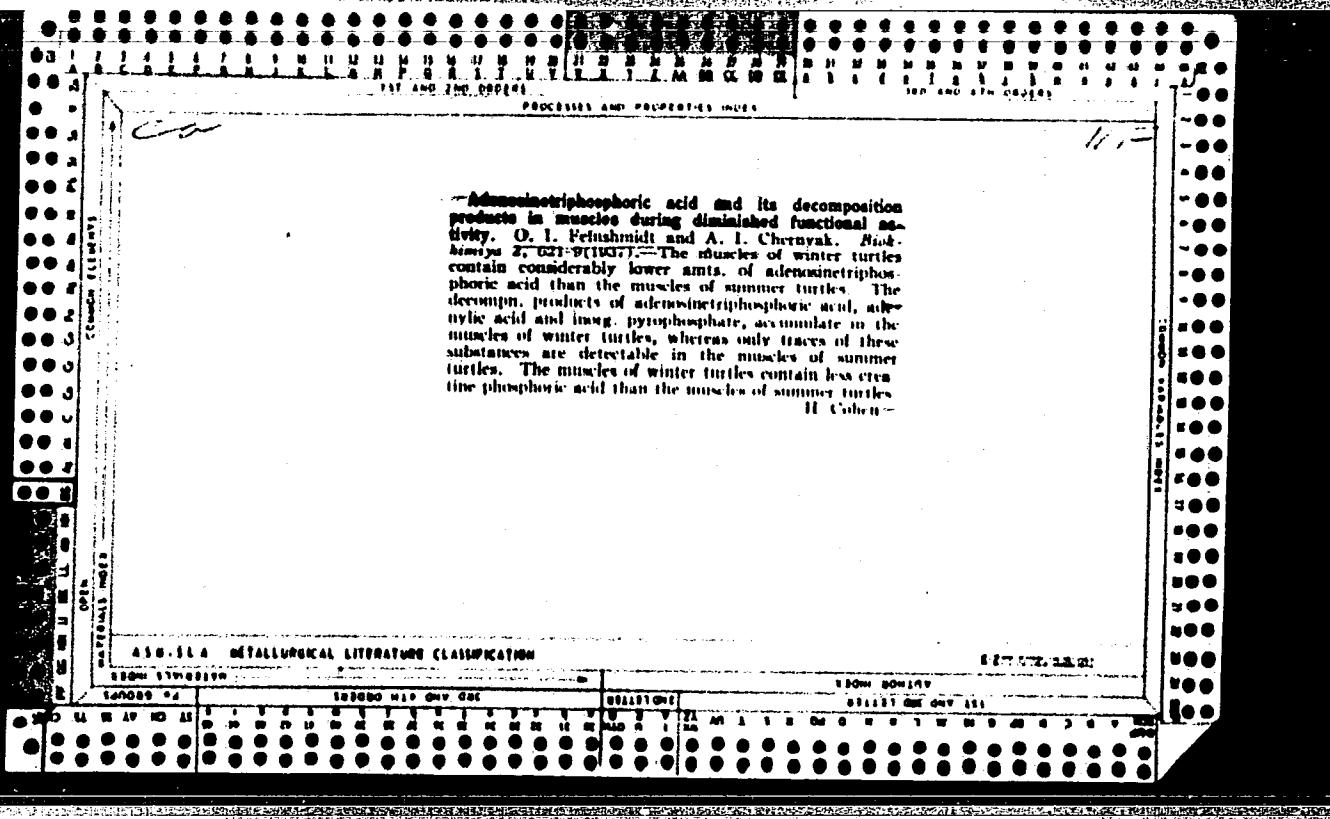


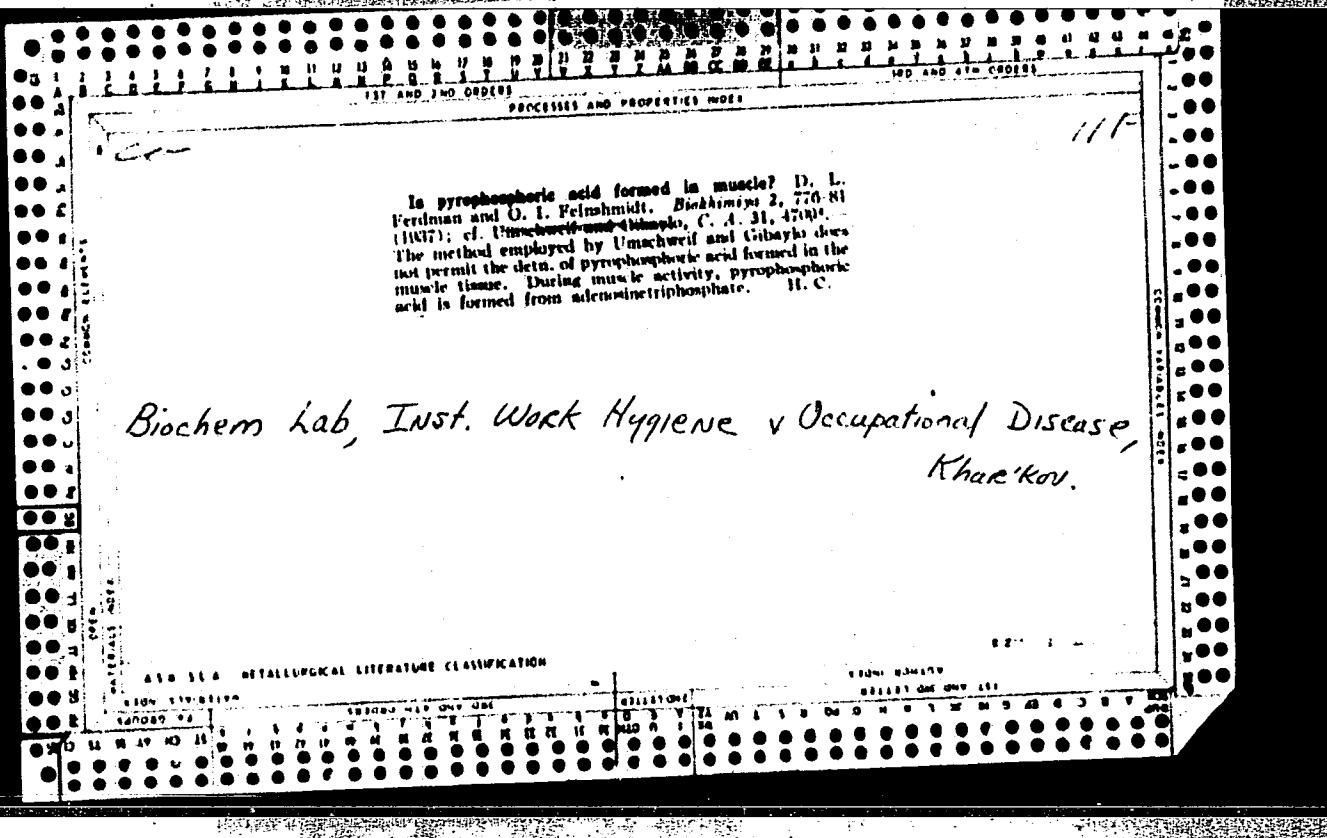


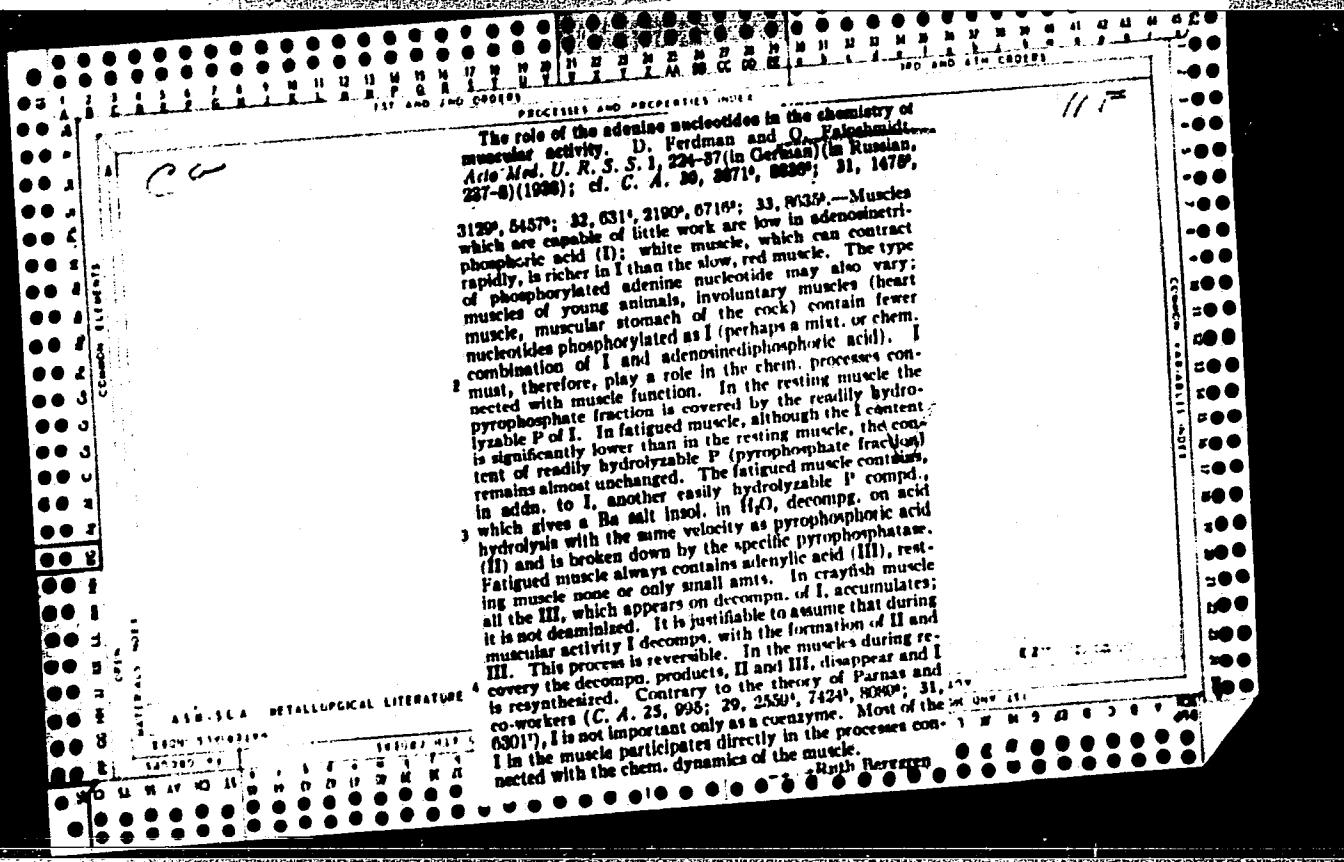
FEINSCHMIDT, O

The transformation of adenosinetriphosphate in the muscles of
invertebrates (fresh water crayfish) D. FERMAN, O. FEINSCHMIDT, M. OKUN
(Biochem. Lab. Ukrainian Central Labor Institute. Karkov) vol. 2, no. 2, p.168
1937. Biokhimiya.







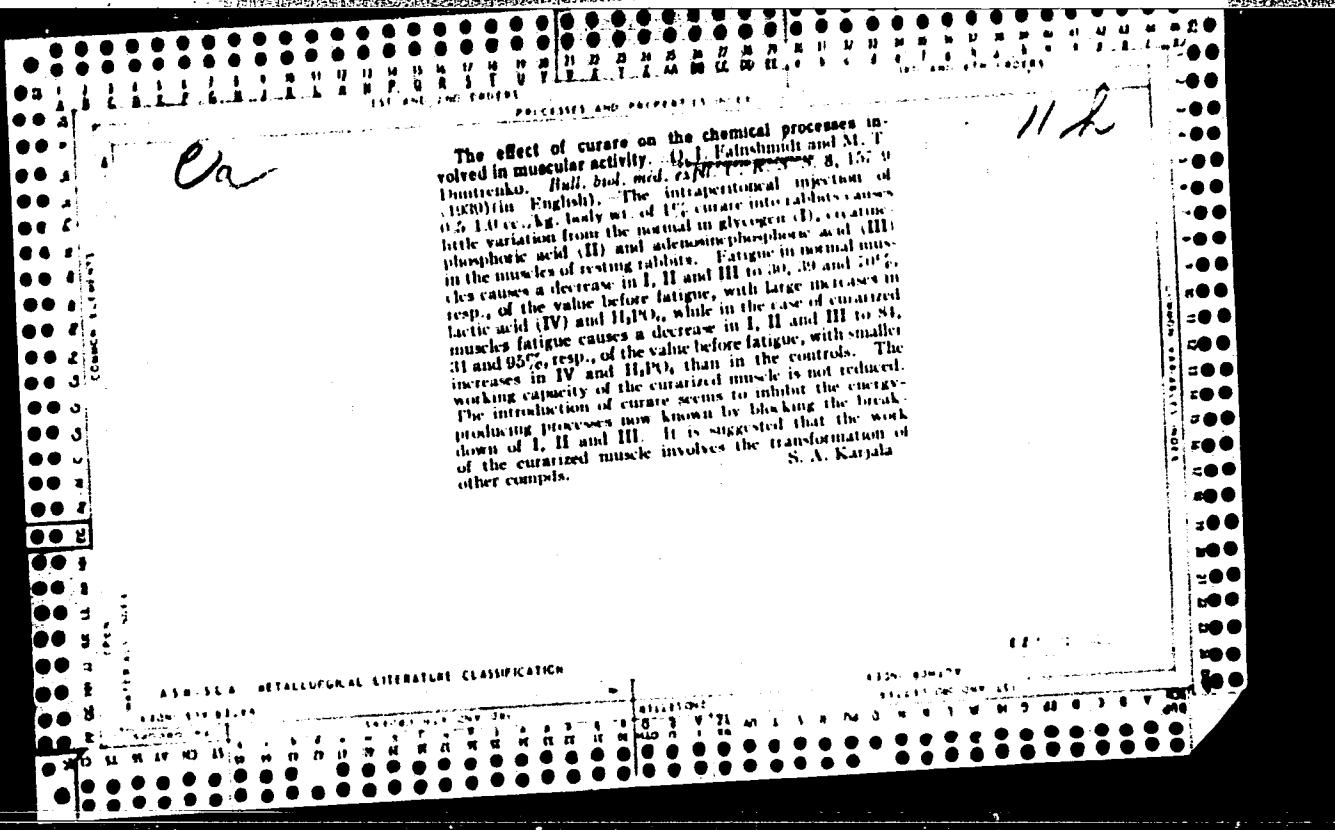


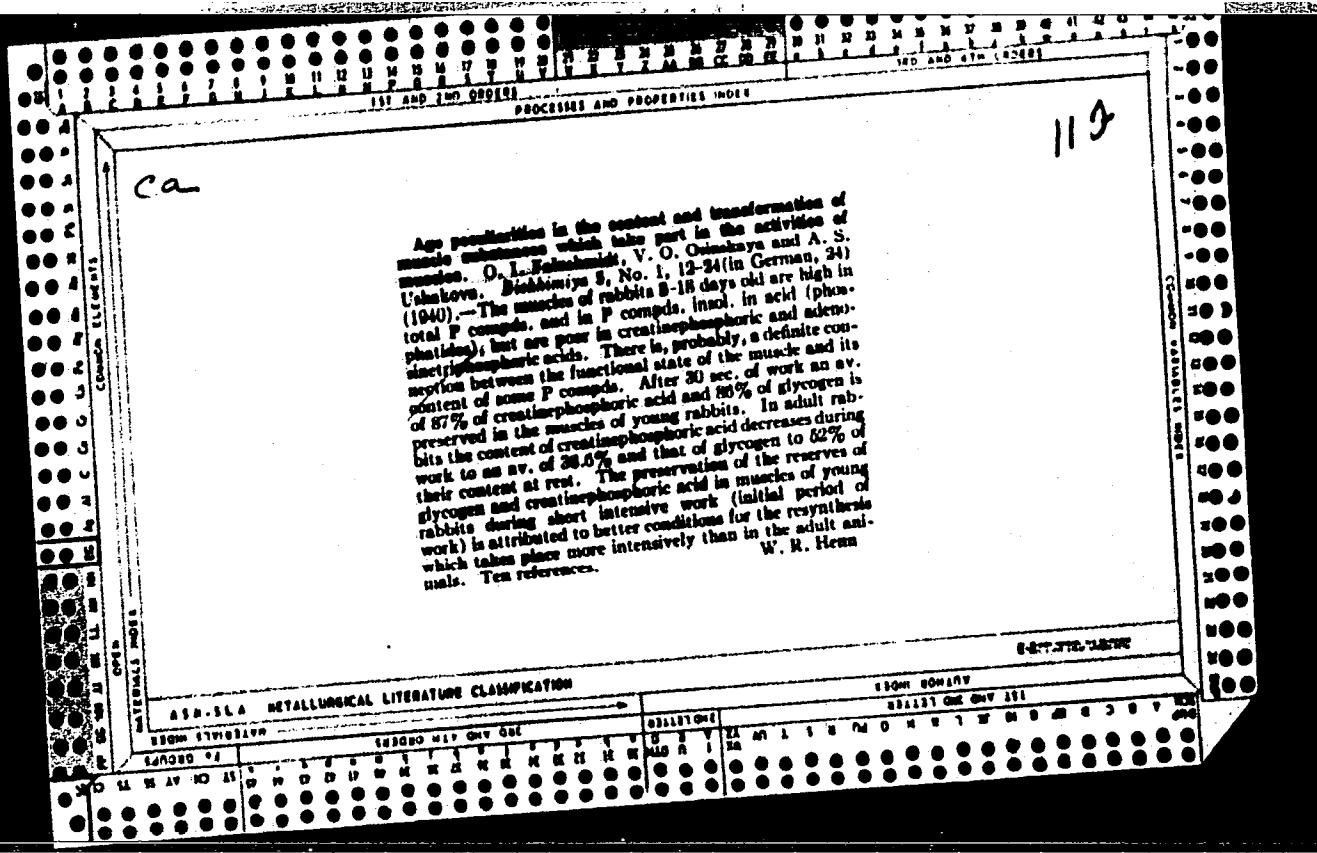
The working of muscles to exhaustion while a reserve of energetic substances is maintained. O. I. Falishmidt Biokhimiya 4, 411-22 (1939).—No change occurs in the muscle content of energetic substances (creatine- and adenosinephosphate acids, and glycogen) on the introduction of curare into rabbits. In curare-treated rabbits, the fatigued muscles fully maintain their reserve of energetic substances. The action of curare apparently depends on the muscles of animals whose ischiadic nerves have been cut H. Priestley

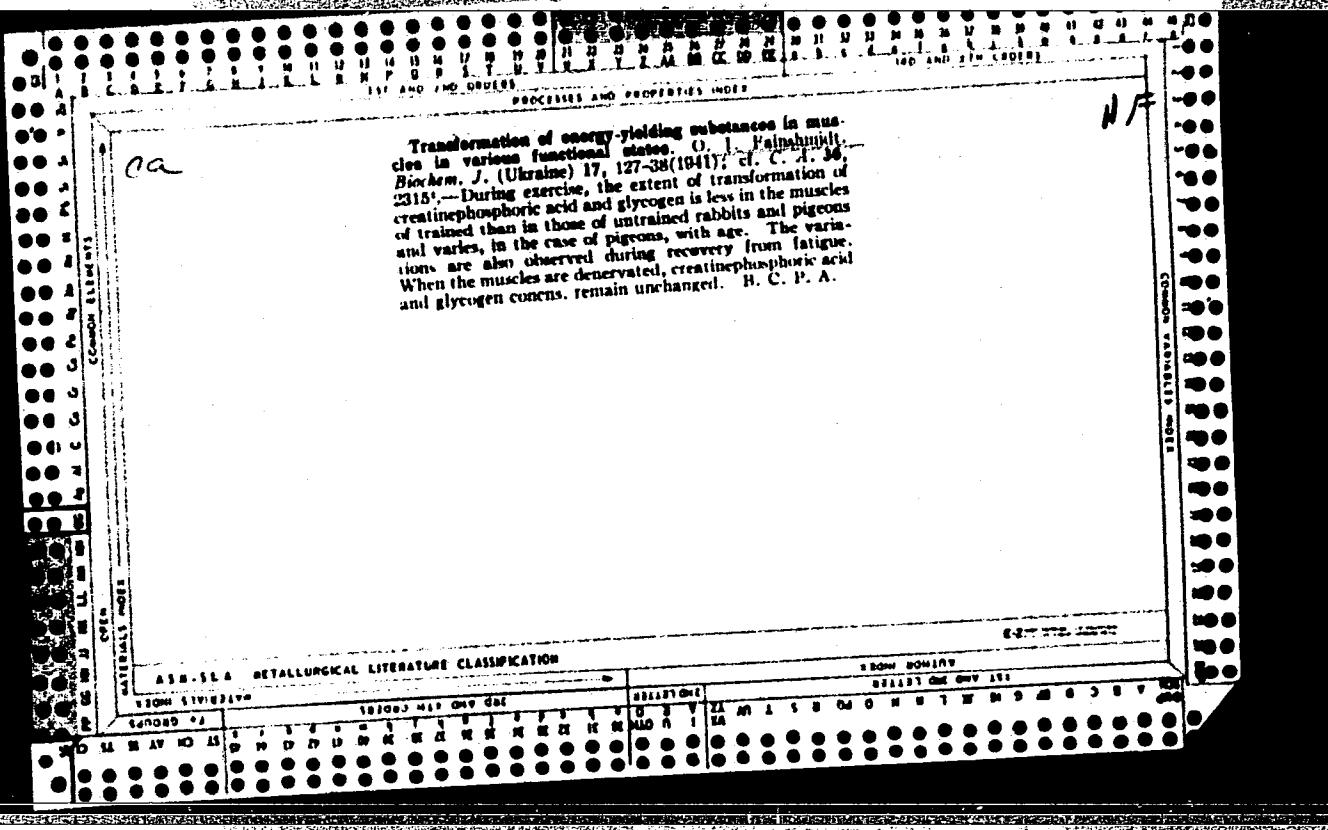
Biochem Lab., Ukr. Cent. Inst. Work Hygiene and
Occupational Diseases, Khar'kov

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520015-1"







Properties of concentrates of the antimicrobial substance produced by *Actinomyces viscosus*. O. I. Palushanski and A. I. Koreykova. *Biochimika* 9, 147-153 (1944).—The antimicrobial substance from *A. viscosus* ("mycofyt") is sol. in water and is extd. by benzene or chloroform, but not by ether or ligroin. It thus differs from the substance isolated from *A. antibioticus* by Waksman and Tissier (C.A. 36, 28837). "Mycetin" is thermostable, and, therefore, cannot be identical with the antimicrobial substance isolated by Welch (C.A. 32, 9038). *A. viscosus* was grown on agar for 15-45 days. The agar culture was dried at 40-50° and finely ground. For extn., the powdered agar culture was shaken for a day in about 5 times its wt. of an alc.-benzene soln. (1:1); dichloroethane or chloroform may replace the benzene. The solvent was decanted and the extn. repeated 5 times. The final extn. may be made with alc. The combined extns. were evapd. on the water bath or distd. in vacuum. The residue was shaken with alc. and filtered. The alc.-insol. part was washed with alc. until the filtrate was colorless. The alc. filtrates were of a deep violet color. From 5 g. of agar powder, 100 cc. of an alc. conc. was obtained, one drop of which in a diln. of 1:10,000 inhibited the growth of staphylococci in 2 ml. of meat peptone broth. The prep. is stable. H. Priestley

H. Priestley

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520015-1"

PIL'SKIY, I.Ye.; FAYNSHMIDT, S.S.

Materials on a study of the epidemiology and prevention of diphtheria in Alma-Ata Province. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no. 3:6-10 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Alma-Atinskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(ALMA-ATA PROVINCE—DIPHTHERIA)

FAYASHMIDT, V. L.

✓1771 Shemyakin, E. I. and Fainberg, Y. M. were arrested
in an elastic semi-spore influenced by political
force in Russia.

The arrest was made in

the city of

the country of

the continent of

the region of

the district of

the town of

the village of

the street of

the house of

the apartment of

the office of

the workshop of

the laboratory of

tains $\sin \theta$ as a multiplier, while the multiplier of the components u_r and u_θ (correspondingly on the r and θ axes) is $\cos \theta$.

The detailed solution of the constructed equations is obtained in the same manner as in the case of axial symmetry, i.e., by applying the deduction theorem, the method of the singular points and asymptotic evaluation [cf. 22, Chapter 2, p. 23].

[See, e.g., 24, 1951]. In this manner it has been possible to decompose and analyze the separate parts of the wave field in the form of three displacements having independent phase and group velocity.

It has been found that the longitudinal wave, which is dominant, as well as the surface wave, in the amplitude, u_r , u_θ , and u_z , the vector of the displacement field are represented qualitatively

by the same characteristics as in the case of axially symmetric problems. The three-dimensional longitudinal and transverse waves are comparable in magnitude if the frequency of the purely transverse wave SH predominates. In this case, however, the longitudinal and surface waves are weaker than the transverse magnitude than in the components u_r and u_θ .

A solution of the problem has been carried out in the case of a cylinder already been presented, among other methods, by B. P. Berman and N. N. Nersesyan [Tr. Semin. Mat. Mat. Fiz. 1951, No. 1, p. 101]. These authors have also obtained the results of the numerical analysis of the solution.

FAYNSHMIT, V.L.

Generalization of cyclically monotonic Euler-Bernstein polynomials.
Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.fiz.-tekh.nav. no.3:21-24 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Bernstein polynomials)

85505

S/140/60/000/004/021/023 XX
C111/C222

16.2600

16

AUTHOR: Faynshmidt, V.L.TITLE: Some Extremal Problems for Cyclically Monotone PolynomialsPERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1960,
No. 4, pp. 187 - 195

TEXT: A function $f(x)$ is called cyclically monotone of the order $m > 1$ on $[0,1]$ ($f(x) \in Z_m$) if on $[0,1]$ it has derivatives with a constant sign up to the order m , where $f^{(k)}(x) f^{(k+2)}(x) \leq 0$ for $0 \leq k \leq m-2$. If $f(x) \in Z_m$ and $f(x) \geq 0$, $f'(x) \geq 0$, then let $f(x) \in Z_m^{(++)}$; let $Z_m^{(-)}$, $Z_m^{(+-)}$, $Z_m^{(-+)}$ be defined in an analogous manner. Let $Z_i^{(++)} + Z_i^{(-)} = Z_i^{(I)}$, $Z_i^{(+-)} + Z_i^{(-+)} = Z_i^{(II)}$. Let $S_n(x)$ and $C_n(x)$ be polynomials of Euler-Bernshteyn (cf. Ref. 1,2)).

Theorem 1: Among all polynomials $y_n(x) \in Z_{n-s}^{(I)}$ (n and s even) of the form

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Some Extremal Problems for Cyclically
Monotone Polynomials

S/140/60/000/004/021/023 XX
C111/C222

$$(5) \quad y_n(x) = \sum_{k=n-s}^n b'_k x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{n-s-1} p_k x^k ,$$

where the b'_k are fixed, the polynomial

$$(13) \quad y_n^*(x) = \sum_{k=n-s}^n a_k \cdot k! S_k(x) ,$$

has the least deviation from 0 on $[0,1]$, where the a_k must be determined from

$$(10) \quad a_{n-r} = \sum_{k=0}^r C_{n-k}^{r-k} b'_{n-k}$$

for an odd r and from

$$(11) \quad a_{n-r} = b'_{n-r}$$

for an even r. The value of the least deviation is

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Some Extremal Problems for Cyclically
Monotone PolynomialsS/140/60/000/004/021/023 XX
C111/C222

$$(15) \quad L_n = \left| \sum_{k=\frac{n-s}{2}}^{\frac{n}{2}} E_{2k} \sigma_{2k} + \sum_{k=\frac{n-s}{2}}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \sum_{m=2k+1}^n c_m^{m-2k-1} E_{2k+1}^* \sigma_m \right|,$$

where E_k and E_k^* are Eulerian numbers of first and second kind.

The theorems 2 and 3 contain similar assertions for the case that for $y_n(x) \in Z_{s+1}$ the coefficient of x^s is fixed and for $y_n(x) \in Z_{n-1}$ the coefficient of x^{n-1} is fixed.

The theorems generalize the results of (Ref. 1,2,3).

There are 3 Soviet references.

[Abstracter's note : (Ref. 1) concerns S.N. Bernshteyn, Collected Papers, Vol. 2, No. 100; (Ref. 2) is a paper of B.A. Rymarenko in Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1952, Vol 83, No. 2]

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1958
Card 3/3

68602

16(1) 16,2606
AUTHOR: Faynschmidt, V.L.

S/020/60/130/05/011/061

TITLE: A Class of Regularly Monotonic Polynomials

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 5, pp 994-996 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to S.N. Bernshteyn [Ref 1] a function $f(x)$ is called regularly monotonic of order m on $[0,1]$, if it and its first m derivatives on $[0,1]$ do not change the sign. These functions are characterized by the so-called type numbers $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_s$, $\sum \lambda_i = m$. The author considers polynomials which are regularly monotonic and for which λ_1 and λ_s are equal to 1 or 2, and all other λ_i are equal to 2. This class of polynomials $Ts_{2,m}$ is subdivided into four subclasses according to the signs of the products $P_n(x) P'_n(x)$ and $P'_n(x) P''_n(x)$. In these subclasses $Ts_{2,m}^{(i)}$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ the author especially investigates the polynomials $A_{i,m}(x)$ considered in [Ref 2]. He states

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12

68602

A Class of Regularly Monotonic Polynomials S/020/60/130/05/011/061
that with the aid of the $A_{1,m}(x)$ the extremum polynomials
(smallest deviation from 0 on $[0,1]$) can be written down in
the classes $Ts_{2,m}^{(i)}$. Altogether three theorems.
There are 3 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: October 22, 1959, by S.N. Bernshteyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1959

X

Card 2/2

FAYNSHMDT, V. L.

First Interuniversity Conference on the Constructional
Theory of Functions. Usp.mat.nauk 15 no.3:225-226 My-Je
'60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Functions--Congresses)

FAYNSHMIDT, V. L.

Cand Phys-Math Sci - (diss) "Some properties of generalized Euler-Bernstein polynomials." Leningrad, 1961. 8 pp; (Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I. Gertsen, Chair of Mathematical Analysis); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 174)

SMIRNOV, V.I., otv. red.; BUROV, V.N., red.; VORONOVSKAYA, Ye.V., red.;
LOZINSKIY, S.M., red.; NATANSON, G.I., red.; RYMARENKO, B.A.,
red.; FAYNSHMIT, V.L., red.; SMOLYANSKIY, M.L., red.; MURASHOVA,
N.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Studies on modern problems in the constructive theory of functions] Issledovaniia po sovremennym problemam konstruktivnoi teorii funktsii; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1961. 368 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Functional analysis)

16.3300

39581
S/020/62/145/002/004/018
B112/B180

AUTHOR: Faynshmidt, V. L.

TITLE: Certain regularly monotonic polynomials least
departing from zero

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 2, 1962, 287-288

TEXT: Generalized Euler-Bernstein numbers $E_m^{(j)}$ ($j = 1, \dots, 2$; $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$)^f
are considered, which are defined by the recurrent relations
 $E_0^{(j)} = 1$, $(1 + E^{(j)})_m = 0$ for $m \equiv j, \dots, j+\lambda-1 \pmod{2\lambda}$, $E_m^{(j)} = 0$ for
 $m \equiv j+\lambda, \dots, j+2\lambda-1 \pmod{2\lambda}$. The generalized Euler-Bernstein polynomials
 $A_{j,m}(x) = (x + E^{(m+j)})_m / m!$ are shown to be least departing from zero on
the interval $[0, 1]$ among all the polynomials of the form
 $P_m(x) = (1/m!)x^m + p_{m-1}x^{m-1} + \dots + p_0$. The departures $|A_{j,m}(1 - \alpha_0^{(j)})|$

Card 1/2

Certain regularly monotonic ...

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B112/B180

are estimated, where $\alpha_0^{(j)} = 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq \lambda$ and $\alpha_0^{(j)} = 1$ for $\lambda+1 \leq j \leq 2\lambda$. *f*

PRESENTED: February 24, 1962, by S. N. Bernahteyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1962

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520015-1

FAYNSHIMDT, V.I. (Leningrad)

On some regularly monotone extremum polynomials. Ukr. mat. zhur.
16 no.5:657-670 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520015-1"

FAYNSHMIDT, Yakov Davydovich; TONKOV, A.A., red.

[Useful advice to the soldier] Poleznye sovety voimu.
Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 551 p. (MIRA 17:12)

FAYNSHRAYBER, Sh., inzh.; TIGER, P., inzh. (g. Cheboksary)

Operational intensification of filters at the Cheboksary,
Zhil-komm. khoz. 9 no.3:22-23 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1.Orgvodokanal, Cheboksary (for Faynshrayber),
(Cheboksary--Filters and filtration)

~~RAYNSHTEYN, A.A.~~, kandidat yuridicheskikh nauk.

Basic legal characteristics of the liability of railroads in
the U.S.S.R., arising from the transportation of freight.
Dop.ta pov.L'viv.un. no.4,pt.1:28-30 '53. (MLRA 9:9)

(Railroad law)

FAYNSHTEYN, A. A.

Muromtsev, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich. [Chapters I and XII by
Faynshteyn, A.A.]

Usilitel'nyye ustroystva i elektroakustika (Amplifiers and Electro-acoustics) 2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, "Iskusstvo", 1957, 465 p.

Ed.: Eysymont, L. O.; Tech. Ed.: Shilina, Ye. I.;
Corrector: Stankevich, Ye. M.

PURPOSE: The monograph is intended as a textbook for motion picture technician schools and for persons wishing to improve their technical qualifications.

COVERAGE: The book contains an elementary description of the physical processes occurring in electron tubes and photocells and examines the principle of operation of rectifiers, amplifiers, and loudspeakers. A description is given of up-to-date industrial amplifiers; the performance of sound-reproducing devices is reviewed. The 1st and 12th chapters are written by Faynshteyn, A. A. There are no references.

Card 1/9

KUZNETSOV, L.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; ANDREYEV, V.I.;
BOGORADOVSKIY, G.I.; BURDIN, A.A.; KRINSKIY, A.A.;
FAYNSHTEYN, A.A.; SHABASHOV, S.Z.

[The GT-700-5 gas turbine system] Gazoturbinnaya ustanovka
GT-700-5. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 190 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

SHTIL'MAN, Ye.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FAYNSHTEYN, A.B., inzhener.

Reinforced concrete bridge spans joined on ribs and slabs. Avt.der.
19 no.8:5-7 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Bridges, Concrete)

SHTIL'MAN, Iefim Iosifovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; FAYNSHTEYN, Avram Borukhovich,
kand.tekhn.nauk; SERGEYEV, A.F., red.; LAKHMAN, F.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Prefabricated reinforced concrete bridge span structures] Sbornye
shlezobetonnye proletnye stroeniiia mostov industrial'nogo izgo-
tovleniya. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1958.
79 p.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Bridges, Concrete)

SHTIL'MAN, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; PAYNSHTEYN, A.B., inzh.; KVASHA, V.A.,
inzh.

Designing component girders with post-tensioned reinforcement.
Avt. der. 21 no.12:21-22 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Girders) (Bridges, Concrete)

SOV/124-58-2-1759

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 2, p 38 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ruzin, I. I., Faynshteyn, A. M., Checherinda, Ye. T.

TITLE: Design Calculation of Burners According to the UKhIN (Khar'kov
Coal-chemical Scientific Research Institute)method [Raschet
gorelok po metodu UKhIN]

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. Gos. soyuzn. in-ta po proyektir. predpriyatiy
koksokhim. prom-sti, 1955, Nr 15, pp 1 and 88-95.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520015-1

FAYNSHTEYN, A.M.

"Cavernostomy in pulmonary tuberculosis." L.K.Bogush. Reviewed by
A.M.Fainshtein. Sov.med. 20 no.9:95-96 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(LUNGS—SURGERY) (BOGUSH, L.K.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520015-1"

FAYNSHTEYN A. M.

USSR / Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Agents.

V-10

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80697

Author : Faynshteyn, A. M.; Knyazev, S. V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Serious Condition Caused by the Use of PAS in Combination
with Streptomycin

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Abstract : A combined treatment of streptomycin (0.5 g a day) and
PAS (10 g a day) were administered to a patient 25 years
old with infiltrative tuberculosis of the lungs; pneumo-
thorax was applied. After a dose of 17 g of streptomycin
and 340 g of PAS, the condition of the patient suddenly
worsened, in connection with the appearance of acute
progressive changes of a toxic-allergic character of the
skin (edema, erythrodermia, vesicular rash; later, squamous
lichen) and of the peripheral blood (leukocytosis 72000,

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